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Eastern Capital Respond Readily.

Old Humboldt rings true and is bound not to be tilted. In a quiet and unostentatious way its hidden resources are being developed and the producing record largely unfolded for a record surpassing the past, says the National Miner. With National, Winnemucca Mountain, Seven Troughs and other lesser points Humboldt county surely rings true.

Not alone in quartz seems and veins is the gold found, but in placer beds which in times past have added their quota to the world's gold production. Among the latter which are making a creditable record is the Associated Placer company of Spring valley of which J. W. Wenzel is manager. Mr. Wenzel just returned from a thirty-day eastern trip, where he was fortunate in acquiring strong financial support to develop and operate the 780 acres of placer holdings owned and controlled by his company in American canyon.

Mr. Wenzel ordered over a mile of pipe and is at the same time installing a thirty-two-horse power hoist and Krough mill which will handle 200 yards of dirt a day and extract for shipment to the United States mint the gold contents thereof.

The American placer diggings of the Associated Placer company are very rich and with improved methods being installed an assurance of great profit. Some of the gravel and quantity treated rates from 3% to 12% a cubic yard. Mr. Wenzel has confidence that with the Krough mill and the thirty-two-horse power hoist that he will accomplish startling results.

In speaking of his eastern success Wenzel was impressed that eastern capital was instantaneously and enthusiastically responsive for Nevada investments where merit and responsibility was combined. He said he found no difficulty in financing his projects and stated that capital was manifesting a great interest in Nevada and ready to respond to its needs upon an honest certificate. "By this," he said, "I do not mean that capital will not take a liberal chance when it knows it will get a show for its white ally or is confident that the money will be honestly applied in development and legitimate effort in making it count in opening up the fine wealth resources of Nevada. The great dividend record of recent years is giving the state a standing in the court where money rules and makes things move."

Rye Patch Mines Pushing Work.

It is expected that the long tunnel being run by the Humboldt Consolidated Mines company on its property near Rye Patch will cut at depth the two veins which cross each other on the surface about the first of next month.

J. B. Newman came down from Rye Patch yesterday and reports the tunnel in a distance of 235 feet. The tunnel recently encountered a change of formation, making it almost certain that the judgment of the men who are interested in the property is correct and that within a short distance the vein shows for over 1,000 feet on the surface, with good values along its entire surface opened by the tunnel.

The tunnel was undertaken with the idea in view that it would open two veins close to their junction where they could be productive of large quantities of milling ore close to easy and cheap railroad facilities.

The company's property consists of eight claims in the Humboldt range, about four miles from Rye Patch and little more than a mile from the Rye Patch mine.

Last fall the property was visited by W. R. Crippen of New York and W. N. Simpson of Chicago, both of whom were much impressed by the showing on the property and in the Humboldt range. Mr. Crippen was formerly associated with the Guggenheim Exploration company, and Mr. Simpson is a Chicago capitalist who has invested heavily in the stock of the company on the strength of his own personal investigation on the property.

The claims of the Humboldt Consolidated company are on the same contact as the Sheba and Arizona mines, probably the two oldest and in their time best-known mines in the Humboldt range.

Walker and Kelly the leasers who are operating on the property owned by John G. Taylor and associates at Black canyon, where three years ago a considerable amount of high-grade ore was taken out and shipped, and have cut the ledge from which the shipments were made with a 200-foot tunnel, giving them a depth of approximately 150 feet on the vein. Drifting will be commenced at once, and it is expected that within a few feet the dyke which is supposed to have caused ore deposits will be encountered.—Lovelock Review.

Some Interesting Records.

Nevada heads the list among the gold and silver producing states in the matter of large dividends paid during 1911, with Colorado second and South Dakota third.

The largest amount paid by any one company was by the Goldfield Consolidated, which disbursed 7,188,266\$. Second comes the Tonopah Mining, which disbursed during the year the sum of 1,600,000\$.

The first company represents the gold producers strictly, while the Tonopah Mining production is largely silver, with additional values in gold. Since incorporation these companies have paid, the Goldfield Consolidated, 18,146,183\$, and the Tonopah Mining, 8,050,000\$.

The third on the list of large dividend payers for the year is a Colorado corporation, a gold producer, the Golden Cycle of Cripple Creek. This company paid one large dividend of 1,050,000\$, and in addition regular monthly dividends of 30,000\$, making a total for the year of 1,410,000\$. This company is credited with having given its stockholders a total profit of 2,028,000\$.

Fourth place in this list of large dividend payers is taken by another Nevada company, giving Nevada credit for three of the principal profit-producing properties of the present day. This fourth company is the Tonopah Belmont, which company, by the way, may take a position even nearer the top during the present year. During 1911 it paid 1,350,000\$, making a total to date of 2,093,000\$.

Ranking fifth in the figures for the year, but first in total payments since incorporation, is the Homestake of South Dakota. Since it first began to pay dividends a quarter-century ago, this company has been giving its stockholders practically continuous profits, in all having disbursed the sum of 21,372,550\$. In 1911 it paid 1,308,000\$.

The contest for first place among the companies having disbursed the largest amount now lies between the Homestake and the Goldfield and Consolidated, with indications that this year will witness the Goldfield Consolidated taking equal rank with the Homestake. Not only does Goldfield Consolidated give promise of taking first place among the big dividend payers—of the gold-silver producers—but already it holds an unusual record in that its profits have been earned in a shorter space of time than has been true of any other company.

These are interesting figures, showing the records made by five of the most widely known mining companies of the present day. These companies not only show big earnings for the past year, but as well for a series of years preceding, in one instance going back a quarter century or more, and with equally as great promise for the future.—Denver Mining Record.

Second Bisbee His Prophecy.

J. P. Richardson principal owner of the Centurion property, was in Bisbee yesterday and while in the city attending to business matters, was seen by a representative of The Review. He told of the development of his property, and of the work that is planned both in the immediate future and later.

"Depth, development and exploration are the keynote of our plans,"

said Mr. Richardson. "We are now at the 640 level, and are installing air compressors and drills, and expect to start drilling about the first of next week. We shall drill as far into the water as we can without putting in pumps. Then, later, when we put in the pumps, we will continue the drilling. Our plan is to go to the 800 foot level and then drift, cross-cutting and prospecting. Our prospecting work will be thorough. As to what depth the water will be reached, that is to be determined. We encountered a little water the other day, but that may come from a pocket, as was the case at less depth. We are now encountering a different formation, getting out of the leached zone and into a region and formation indicative of the approach to water and richer ore."

Mr. Richardson declares that the 525-foot level they cross-cut in both directions 75 feet (150 feet of work) but did not cross-cut on the 625 level. He states that they have now blocked out about 25,000 tons of ore. The formation is wedge-shaped, with the apex up and was 14 feet long at the 525-foot level. The property extends 1,600 feet each way. At present eight men in two shifts, are being worked, and it is planned to put a third shift on when the drilling starts.

Mr. Richardson states that eventually the company will have its own smelter. With depth it is expected to strike the sulphides. The ore at present predominates in red iron oxides, which, combined with sulphides, will be ideal for reduction purposes.

Mr. Richardson declares that the Centurion is by no means the only property in the district, and that it is destined to develop into a second Bisbee.—Bisbee Review.

Passing of the Pocket Hunter.

Joaquin Miller, "the poet of the Sierras," once said: "The genuine pocket hunter, like the other men of the old west, is a part of a story that has been told. He has struck his last trace, and panned his last color." The pocket hunter's "coyote diggings," shallow as they were, marked the route to richer fields. They pointed the way to ledge-ribbed hills, from which millions are now being extracted.

Pocket hunting in the early days was followed as a business, and the pocket hunter was proud of being a professional man. He was no ordinary quartz hunter or placer digger. He cared for naught but the free gold. His was an art learned only by years of hard experience. He was not a capitalist. His stock in trade was his faithful pack animal, his grub kit, shovel and pan. Pocket hunting was a most absorbing pursuit, as any old veteran of the trail will affirm. Many died rich at the game, many others died poor; and a great number labored assiduously for years without striking a trace; but they lived and worked and passed the seasons in golden hope.

Pockets were found in California and southern Oregon during the palmy days that yielded from 1000\$ to 1,000,000\$ each. The Divoll pocket of Sonora, Cal., contained 500,000\$ and was emptied in 5 weeks. The Gold Hill pocket of southern Oregon, gave up 450,000\$, yielding its lucky discoverers over 25,000\$ per week.

The method of operation followed by the pocket hunter was very simple. When he found favorable ground he halted and struck camp, usually near a stream. He followed the stream and panned the dirt, washing each pan down carefully, and eagerly scanning the residue for colors. If a little string of yellow followed closely at the heels of the black sand, across the bottom of the pan, his grizzled features brightened with a smile. That little string of yellow was colors of gold, and the black sand to which it closely clung, its inseparable companion. If the pocket hunter struck good colors he panned again and again near about, and if the colors grew better with each pan he knew he was on a trace, which, if he followed unerringly, would lead him to a pocket.

Once on a trace, there was no stop-

ping him. Here was where the real knowledge of the profession manifested itself. Tracing was hard work, and it had to be done systematically and intelligently. No two pockets were alike. Each one presented problems peculiar to itself, and which had to be solved entirely independent of all previous ones. Such things as precedents were not a part of the pocket hunting game. Nor was finding pockets always luck. It was mostly hard, persistent work guided by the knowledge of experience.—Mining and Engineering World.

Good Run on Leasers' Ore.

The Quartette mill has just finished a fifty-ton mill run for Charleston and Lund, the leaser, operating to the west of the main shaft. While the exact values of the run are not yet known, the returns will be very good, estimated to be between 900\$ and 1200\$.

Messrs. Carleson and Lund have started a second shaft, a short distance west of the first one. The new shaft is down fifteen feet and shows a beautiful vein all the way down from which is being taken good rock. In fact, some of it is well in the high grade class. They already have a five-ton car loaded for the mill from this shaft. At the same time work is progressing in the first shaft, now down about sixty feet. The leasers are getting out a second mill run.

The mill is still grinding away on ore from the Hoina and Ray lease at Fourth of July Mountain, and from the Huff lease on the 1100 level of the main workings. Mr. Huff has over 200 tons of ore in sight being milled and being gotten out for the mill.

The values cannot be stated, but it is evident from the way the plates are looking that there will be handsome returns from the run.

James Montgomery has started a new shaft back of the boarding house on the piece of ground leased by him, and is finding some good rock on the surface.

The ore body on the 1350 level is looking better as work goes on. The values are low, but it is expected that there will be an increase as the body is opened into. An increase in the water flow has been noted, and this is taken as a good indication.—Searchlight Bulletin.

Developing Gypsum Deposit.

Will N. Munsey, formerly of Bakers-

field, but now sojourning on the desert near Kane Springs, was in town yesterday and says that the California Gypsum Company, which has 740 acres of gypsum land close to the Salt Lake, is making excellent progress in the development of its property. It has erected a mill close to the railroad and about two and a half miles from the gypsum deposits and is turning out seventy tons of plaster a day when the plant is running full capacity.


The gypsum, which covers the ground to a depth of six inches to fourteen feet, is so free from impurities that little is done to it save to sift out the grass roots and calcine it. The mineral is scraped with horses and scrapers to the top of a platform from which it is dropped through a trap into wagons hauled by a forty-five-horse power traction engine. The wagon train carries thirty tons at a trip. At the mill the gypsum is dropped through a revolving screen and then elevated to two kettles, where it is raised to the required heat to expel the water.—Bakersfield Echo.

Big Find Made in A Desert Mine.

A Goldfield dispatch says:—A new lens of ore has been discovered on the Whipsaw claim of the Keane Wonder mine in Death valley, which has headquarters in San Francisco, that will raise that property from the position of a small mine to one of the best in the southland. The lens is at least fifteen feet thick and, according to the measurement of the adjacent formation, may reach the thickness of forty feet. Its length and depth will not be known for possibly a year, as this time will be required to carry out the development.

The ore will average over 100\$ a ton. The first two years of the operation of the Keane Wonder mill showed the ore average 12\$ a ton, but the last eight months the recovery has been about 20\$ per ton.

The Coronado mine is meeting with good fortune in its operations of late in that it has been successful in an attempt to drain the shafts and drifts of water and has since broken into a fine body of ore in the formerly submerged levels. The company will commence more extensive operations there soon. This is good news for that section of the country, which has always been noted for its rich gold mines. The Coronado is a close neighbor of the famous old Congress mine and will probably take its turn as one of the big gold producers.—Wickenburg Miner.



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